

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Reports from the Seat of War.

Trevino's Army Demoralized, Destitute and Decreasing by Desertion.

MARAUDERS PREYING ON THE PEOPLE.

What a Herald Commissioner Saw at the Revolutionary Camp.

A TALK WITH TREVINO.

How Trevino Expected to Capture Matamoros and How He Abandoned the Attempt.

His Army Threatened with Annihilation.

THE ROBBER CORTINA REMOVED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The Herald correspondent at the headquarters of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico has forwarded us the following special despatch:—HEADQUARTERS TREVINO'S ARMY, REYNOSA, Mexico, May 6, 1872.
Via BROWNVILLE, Texas, May 7, 1872.

A visit by your correspondent to this (revolutionary) camp plainly reveals to him the state of Trevino's forces, and the reason why their attack on Matamoros has so ignominiously failed.

The number of the revolutionists at the outset of the attack has been variously reported, but, whatever may have been their original strength, I have by personal observation gained the information that their present number is far inferior to what it was stated to be at first. I counted the troops of Trevino as they were moving out this morning, and find that he has now only eleven cannon, 700 infantry and 400 cavalry at his disposal. The balance have deserted, singly or in small bands, and are carrying on depredations on the peaceable inhabitants.

TREVINOS ARMY IN A TERRIBLE STATE.

The scattered army is completely demoralized and destitute of the most immediate necessities of life, such as food and clothing, &c. The officers are dismounted and shoeless, and the few animals left can hardly walk. The men, being without pay and food, are stealing or begging. All the horses and cattle of this part of the country have been swept away, and the revolutionists are now without the means of swift escape and in great fear of pursuit by the forces of General Cevallos. Should the government troops at this moment appear this force would dissolve and abandon wagons, artillery and all the war material.

TREVINO DISAPPOINTED.

It is evident that General Trevino never intended to make an attack on Matamoros. His force was at the best not large enough to invest the city or even oppose in open field the reinforced garrison of Cevallos.

He was deceived by the report that the National Guard would prove false to the government and open the gates of the city to him. But, instead of this expected aid, the National Guard of Matamoros vied with the regular troops in their determination to defend the fortifications. When thus undeceived General Trevino retired and gave up the attempt of capturing the city.

TREVINOS ARMY IN A TERRIBLE STATE.

In conversation with your correspondent, General Trevino said that President Juarez is certain to be overthrown by this or another revolution. He predicts that, in case of the failure of the present rising, a more formidable one would break out soon afterwards.

But your correspondent has ascertained by mingling with his officers and men that they have no confidence in their commander or the success of the revolution. Nor is there any ground for the exaggerated reports of the strength of the revolutionists in the interior of the country. The truth is that there is no revolutionary force of any magnitude. There are only small bands existing in the various States. Their avowed object is war against the Juarez government; but their principal occupation consists in preying on the people.

DIAZ BELIEVED DEAD.

It is the general opinion among the revolutionary leaders here that General Porfirio Diaz is dead, and that the report of his being in Jalisco is untrue.

There is nothing known of the government operations in the interior, nor are there any signs of any Juarist force coming hither. By present appearances the government with 2,000 troops could pacify the whole northern frontier of the republic.

THE DEATH BLOW TO THE REVOLUTION.

Many commissioners from the interior have arrived at Trevino's headquarters. They expected to buy arms after Matamoros was taken by the revolutionists. They now regard the failure to capture the city as the death blow to the revolution.

Part of Trevino's troops have just started for Camargo. Trevino says that they will remain there to await the attack of General

Cevallos; but it is impossible that they will expose themselves to certain defeat, being too few in number and too demoralized to resist the government troops. They will doubtless go to Monterey.

Cortina, the Patron of the Mexican Cattle Thieves, Removed—Cevallos in Pursuit of the Revolutionists.

General Cortina, so long in command on this line, who has been the patron and supporter of the Mexican cattle thieves in their raids on the Texan border, has been relieved and ordered to proceed to the City of Mexico. This action of the government will do much towards stopping the depredations in Texas. General Cevallos will move out soon in pursuit of the revolutionists.

The telegraph constructors will commence repairing the line to Reynosa to-morrow.

The Revolutionists Marching on Camargo—Juarez Recovering the Whole Country.

MATAMOROS, May 7, 1872.
The revolutionists broke camp yesterday near Reynosa and are returning to Camargo. General Cevallo will disband the national guard to-morrow, as their services are no longer required. Arrivals to-day from the interior report nothing of interest. General Rosas holds Zacatecas.

General Corrales' forces hold the city and State of San Luis Potosi. The government is gradually recovering the whole country lately under the insurgents' control. Trevino's and Quiroga's forces are the only ones of any importance in Northern Mexico.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Debate on the Scotch Education Bill—The Premier Defeated on the Bible Principle—The Home Rule Movement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, May 7, 1872.
The session of the House of Commons last night was devoted mainly to debates on the Scotch Education bill.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Gordon, member for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, providing that the Scriptures shall form part of the instruction in the schools, was carried against the government by a vote of 211 to 202.

A GRAND DIFFICULTY FOR THE CABINET.
The question of public education in Scotland promises to present a Parliamentary difficulty for the Gladstone government just as prominent as does the same subject in Ireland. Ministerial efforts to temporize with secularists will be resisted to the last, and on this, at all events, the Scotch are ardent "home rulers." A large meeting has been held in Edinburgh respecting the Scotch Education bill, and after a long discussion, the government measure was condemned as "withdrawing all securities for religious instruction and placing Scotch education under a London department."THE COTTON SUPPLY.
Three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

SCOTLAND.

Clerical Deputation to the Church Assembly in America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

EDINBURGH, May 7, 1872.
A deputation of clergymen of the Scotch Church sailed to-day for America to attend the General Assembly soon to be held in Detroit. Much interest is felt in the event, which is the first acknowledgment of the Church in America.

IRELAND.

Definition of the Nationalist Movement for Home Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.
Mr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on "home rule." He asks for an Irish Assembly, in which the home rulers shall be fully represented; approves a plan for fraternal union between Ireland and England, guaranteeing the authority of the Crown, and draws the outlines of a federal union, which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of the relations of the two countries.

FRANCE.

War Office Action Against Capitulating Officers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 7, 1872.
The Minister of War to-day laid before the Assembly a bill constituting a court martial for the trial of officers censured by the report of the Commission on Capitulations. The Commission on Capitulations, in their report, censure the officer who surrendered the fortified towns of Schlestadt to the German troops during the late war. The Commissioners praise the officer who commanded at Verdun for the gallant defence he made, but blame him for having subsequently surrendered the town.

GERMANY.

Extensive Works of Fortification at Strasbourg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 7, 1872.
The new fortifications of Strasbourg are to cost seven millions sterling.

THE BOURBONS.

Family Reunion of the Ancient House by Marriage.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 7, 1872.
The Duke de Penthièvre, son of the Prince de Joinville, is to marry the Princess Christine, daughter of the Duke de Nemours.The Prince elect is grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, being the son of the third son of His Majesty, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Prince de Joinville.
The Duke de Nemours, father of the lady, is the fifth son of King Louis Philippe, who married Maria Louisa, sister of Queen Isabella the Second of Spain. The Duke de Nemours was proposed as King of Spain by Topyete and others in the year 1808, but opposed firmly by Prim.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Royal Reception of American Ladies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.
At a reception held at Windsor Castle yesterday by Queen Victoria several American ladies were presented to Her Majesty.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Report of the Royalist Army Operations.

Military Action Against the Carlist Insurgents in Navarre and Biscay.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 7, 1872.
Marshal Serrano has made an official report to the government of his engagement with the forces under Don Carlos in Navarre.

The Marshal says that after a serious resistance by the insurgents his troops succeeded in piercing their line and finally annihilating the entire force. He will now concentrate his troops in Biscay to drive out the insurrectionists in that province, leaving the volunteers to pursue Don Carlos, who has fled towards Addindas.

Carbuneros who are acquainted with the country will pursue what rebel bands may yet remain in Navarre.

ROYALIST REINFORCEMENTS.

The government forces operating against the insurrectionists are continually being reinforced.

REBEL SURRENDERS.

The insurgents continue to come in and surrender.

Seven hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at Pampeluna.

Don Carlos' Flight After Defeat.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.

The London Times' special despatch from Madrid says Don Carlos has fled toward the French frontier.

Marshal Serrano, with his troops, is in pursuit of the Pretender, and expects to overtake him.

UNAVY LOSSES, BUT CLAIM OF A MASTERLY RETREAT.

L'Union (newspaper), of Paris, admits that the main body of the Carlists in Spain was surprised and lost 700 men, and that Don Carlos fled to the mountains, but denies that he was pursued by the government troops.

Ministerial Prospects in Madrid.

PARIS, May 7, 1872.

It is stated here that there is a crisis in the Spanish Cabinet.

JAPAN, RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Rumor of a Lease of the Kurile Islands to the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.

It is rumored that several of the Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific, are to be leased to the United States. These islands, twenty-five in number, extend from Kamtschatka to Japan. The three southernmost belong to Japan and the others to Russia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.

The Prince Premier of Germany Again Invalid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 7, 1872.

Prince Bismarck is again indisposed, and his physicians insist on absolute rest or the consequences may be serious.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH STREET.

A fire broke out last evening on the second floor of the three story brick building No. 311 East Twelfth street, occupied by J. S. Dugwell, that caused a damage of \$500. The first floor, occupied by James McKiever, was damaged to the extent of \$300. It was insured for \$1,000. The building was damaged to the amount of \$500. It was the property of James Mulvey.

FIRE IN MERCER STREET.

A fire broke out last night in the basement of the five story brick building 171 and 173 Mercer street, used as a piano factory by Lindeman & Son. The damage done is estimated at \$1,500. The place was insured for \$12,000.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A fire broke out last night on the third floor of the five story building No. 441 Broadway, occupied by Roseman & Co., dealers in fancy goods. The loss is estimated at \$8,000 and the place is fully insured. The first, second floors and basement, occupied by John Thompson, were damaged by water to the extent of \$20,000; insured for \$75,000. The fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Ignatius Suren, were damaged \$1,000 by water. The building was damaged to the extent of \$500; insured.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 7, 1872.

An unusually great number of strangers, principally from the Eastern States, have arrived here during the past two days. Some of them are tourists, but the larger number are on mining business. The hotels are crowded. The work of laying down the rails for the first railroad will be begun to-morrow.

In alluding to the rapidly changing commercial and industrial situation of Utah, and the evident desire of the Mormon leaders to conciliate the Gentiles, the Tribune (liberal) says:—"It will now be the policy for both Gentiles and Mormons to forsake their old hatreds and cordially aim to work out a new and better state of things."

Mr. Gilson, lately in the employ of the United States Marshal, was arrested to-day, charged with having compelled a man, by threatening his life, to make an affidavit charging certain parties with the commission of a serious crime in relation to the testimony in the Robinson murder case.

BOATING IN THE SOUTH.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7, 1872.

A six-oared gig race between the Chesapeake and United Clubs—a splendid victory for the former.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7, 1872.

A six-oared gig race between the United and Chesapeake Boat Clubs, of Norfolk, came off this afternoon, in the lower harbor, distance three miles. The time of the Chesapeake was 10m. 20s. and of the Uniteds 20m. 10s. The race attracted a very large crowd of spectators, among whom were many from the neighboring cities.

Considerable money changed hands on the result. The race took place at four o'clock, the boats starting from a stake opposite the boat-houses, pulling down the river one and a half miles, rounding separate buoys and returning over the same course. The five o'clock race was won by small craft, and a number of the naval officers stationed here witnessed the contest from the deck of a United States steamer.

The race was for a magnificent set of colors for bow and stern.

The officers of the race were—Empire, P. F. McKim, United, J. B. Nichols and Charles H. Johnston; Judges for the Chesapeake, Major W. E. Taylor and M. F. Cook; Starter, Colonel William Lamb; Time-keeper, Frank Pfeiffer.

BEER AND CIDER.

BOSTON, May 7, 1872.

The question of licensing the sale of ale and cider was voted upon to-day in many of the cities and towns of Massachusetts, and returns indicate that a majority of the larger towns have decided in favor of licensing. Boston threw a light vote, but largely in favor of beer.

New Bedford hotly contested the question, giving 1,185 for beer to 1,139 against it.

Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Brighton, Charlestown, Canton, and other cities voted for beer; while most of the small towns decided to do without the beverage.

DENMARK.

The Crown Arrest of Internationalist Officers a Cause of Intense Excitement.

Military Precaution Against Tumult in Copenhagen—Prosecution for High Treason Against the Prisoners.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, May 7, 1872.

The action of the police authorities in forbidding the members of the International Society from holding a meeting in this city on Sunday, and the subsequent arrest of the President and Treasurer of the branch here, gave rise to great excitement among the members of the organization.

A large number gathered in the streets and created considerable alarm by their violent denunciations of the government.

They were finally dispersed by the police, and at present all is quiet. It has been deemed prudent, however, to place a military guard around all the public buildings and the palaces until the excitement has entirely subsided.

The leading members of the society in this city will be prosecuted for high treason.

The police are adopting energetic measures to suppress any tumult which may arise.

AUSTRALASIA.

Heavy Floods and Most Disastrous and Fatal Consequences—Four Hundred Persons Drowned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 7, 1872.

Advices received here by telegraph from Australia state that heavy floods, which caused a terrible loss of life, have occurred in Melbourne. Four hundred persons were drowned. The growing crops have also been greatly damaged.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest over the upper lake region and extreme Eastern Gulf States. Cloudy weather with light rains is prevailing from the lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Superior and Michigan. Thence southward to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic clear and partially cloudy weather, with light to fresh winds.

Probabilities.

Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, clearing weather and rain will prevail on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio Valley and extend eastward over the lower lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather over the Middle and New England States, with winds veering to northerly and gradually to easterly; clear and partially cloudy weather with southerly winds over the Southern States; brisk easterly winds veering to southerly are probable for the upper lakes, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building.

1871. 1872.
3 A. M. 51 53 3 P. M. 60 83
6 A. M. 51 54 6 P. M. 57 80
9 A. M. 52 55 9 P. M. 57 71
12 M. 58 58 12 P. M. 55 68
Average temperature yesterday 68 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 58 1/2

BISMARCK.

The Prince Premier of Germany Again Invalid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 7, 1872.

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OBITUARY.

Russell Sturges, Merchant.

This gentleman, who was one of the oldest, most successful and prominent merchants of this city, expired at his family residence, 90 East Tenth street, yesterday, at the advanced age of sixty-eight. The deceased was an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, and had carried on business for many years. He was a native of New York, and was the owner of a very fine fleet of vessels, whose pennants float over almost every sea. In the East he was known as a successful and energetic merchant, and his name was a synonym for wealth and success. He had established branch agencies in almost every Oriental port. A fine business man, he held the respect of all his brother merchants, who will doubtless mourn his exodus from among them. His death resulted from disease of the heart.

General John Hall.

By telegram from London we are informed of the death of Lieutenant General John Hall, of the British Army. General Hall was born in the year 1799. He was the eldest surviving son of the late John Hall, by Elizabeth Carter, granddaughter of Lord Haversham. He entered the army at an early age, and had considerable service, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant General and the commission of Colonel of the Nineteenth regiment of cavalry (Hussars). General Hall represented Buckingham in Parliament from the year 1845 to 1857.

THE FISHING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

Yesterday Governor Parker received many callers on this subject, and in the afternoon, in the State Library, Trenton, the Governor, Attorney General Gilchrist and Dr. Slack, one of the Commissioners of the Fisheries of New Jersey, held a long consultation, in which authorities on fishing questions were looked up, and the case placed in that position which will ensure a prompt settlement.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

The following changes in the stations and duties of army postmasters are announced:—Major H. B. Reese is relieved from the Department of the East by Lieutenant General John Hall, of the Nineteenth regiment of cavalry (Hussars). General Hall represents Buckingham in Parliament from the year 1845 to 1857.

The positions of Port Admiral of New York and Commander of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, held respectively by Rear Admirals Stringham and Melancthon Smith, have virtually been abolished by an order relieving them from duty, and by ordering Vice Admiral Lowan, now on special duty in Washington, to assume the control of both offices on the 1st proximo. This action settles at once the conflict of authority which has existed, to a greater or less extent, in naval affairs around New York harbor. The paddle-wheel steamer Frolic, lately put in repair here, will be used as Rowan's flagship.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard Commandant and Post Admiral Consolidated.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to postpone until December next the Senate bill providing for the promotion of Commodore Green and fourteen other naval officers in accordance with the report of the Board of which Vice Admiral Rowan was President.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

Lieutenant W. H. Parker has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and is placed on waiting orders.

KENTUCKY RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7, 1872.

The spring races commenced on Monday next and continue during the week. The indications are that it will be the most brilliant meeting ever held here. A large number of horses are already on the ground.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Toronto Globe, May 4.]

It would seem there is good ground for believing that Dr. Livingstone is safe, and likely soon to be in England. The telegraph from Bombay conveys the intelligence that the vessel Abydos, that took the Livingstone search expedition to Zanzibar, has brought news that the Doctor had met with Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the New York Herald, and that both were safe in the interior. We have been so often deceived, however, by rumors of one kind and another that it will be as well not to be too excited and enthusiastic over the intelligence till something more definite and reliable comes to hand.

It is very evident that no letter must as yet have come from the Doctor himself, for Dr. Kirk would never have allowed the opportunity of the Abydos going to Bombay without forwarding such a precious and assuring document, along with some communication from himself detailing the circumstances so far as known. There is not a hint of anything like this having been done, or any message from Dr. Kirk at all. Rumor may have been busy, but rumor is proverbially unreliable; and while, therefore, we would be most anxious to persuade ourselves that the story is perfectly authentic, we wait for further confirmation before being persuaded that there is the slightest mistake this time. Should it turn out to be the fact, as we are inclined to trust it will, that Livingstone comes again as again as alive from the dead, what an amount of information he will have to give and what a lion he will be! And in that case also the New York Herald will richly merit the applause and gratitude of the world in having so energetically and successfully come to the rescue of one who had been given up as lost. Not a few ridicule the story of the Herald's having a commissioner in Africa at all, and affirm that all its narratives of adventure by Stanley have been concocted in New York. This is far from the fact. There can be no question that there is such a man as Mr. Stanley, and that he has been on the track of Dr. Livingstone for some time. Whether all his representations and narratives are genuine is quite another question. But we will speedily try, and if the world has been too sceptical of the Herald and its doings, no doubt it will be ready to make the *amende honorable* in due time.

[From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, May 6.]

Dr. Livingstone, the great explorer of Africa, long ago missing and supposed to be dead, has at last turned up again. The discovery of his whereabouts ought to have been the work of the learned scientific societies of Europe or of the English government. But it was left to American enterprise to perform this rare work of courage and honor. Or, rather, the credit is solely due to the New York Herald, which, by this grand achievement, has added the last crowning proof of its pre-eminence as a cosmopolitan journal with the whole earth for its province. Taking into account all the circumstances of the case, the expense, the difficulties, the peril, the service which the New York Herald has performed is most extraordinary in all its history, and no one can deny that it is a source of pride and admiration for its unparalleled enterprise. The Herald, in this remote and costly proceeding, has only acted on the well-known principle which it has laid down years ago, and which it gives the earliest and most reliable intelligence on all subjects of interest to the world, at whatever cost and hazard.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Annual Reunion at Cleveland—Orator by General Woodford—Burnside Elected President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7, 1872.

The fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac began in this city to-day. The weather being fine the attendance was large, including several prominent generals. Flags were displayed from the public and many private buildings in honor of the occasion. At half-past ten o'clock A. M. the members of the society formed in column, with General.

HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MEADE

and others in carriages, and headed by the band marched to Cass Hall, where General Hooker, president of the society, occupied the chair. After prayer by Chaplain William Erishaw, the veterans were welcomed by Mayor Felton on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland. General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, then delivered the annual oration, which was able and eloquent, and excited frequent applause. General Phil Sheridan arrived during the address, and his entrance was the signal for a general outburst of welcome.

The oration being ended, General Hooker introduced Edmund R. Steadman, who recited a poem written for the occasion, entitled "Gettysburg," which was well received, after which General Woodford presided, and General Sherman, General Wright, Robinson, Sharpe, Devine, and Keifer were called upon and responded in brief and appropriate terms. General Hooker read a letter from President Grant, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend, owing to official business. The reading of the letter was received with great applause. The Memorial Address was asked for by the ladies, to prepare a report, which was granted. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

GENERAL A. E. RANSOME, President;

General C. H. Sharpe, Recording Secretary;

General William C. Church, Corresponding Secretary;

General Henry E. Davis, Jr., Treasurer.

A number of Vice Presidents were also elected. A resolution was adopted by the society urging Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the amendment to the Constitution, for national cemeteries, so that volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war may have the privilege of being buried.

HURRIED BY THE SIDE OF THEIR COMRADES

in arms. The next meeting of the society will be held at New Haven, Conn., in May, 1873.

To-morrow the annual reunion of the guests of the city at his residence on Euclid avenue.

To-morrow a meeting of the Society of the Sixth and Ninth cavalry corps and the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held. The occasion will close with a grand banquet at the Central Hall in the evening.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Officials in Consultation at Chicago on the Transfer Middle-President Clark's Views.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7, 1872.

The principal officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, including President Clark, Vice President Duff, Augustus Schell, J. H. Barker and George M. Pullman and the Executive Committee, were in consultation here yesterday with Superintendent Sickles, of that road, and General Ticket Agent Kimball, in reference to the present transfer arrangements at Omaha. After a full discussion of all the points in the case the conclusion arrived at was that the transfer business as now transacted is working very satisfactorily to the parties most directly concerned, and that it is not advisable to make any change, at least at present